## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF LONDON.

Our London Correspondence

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1859.

Past and Present Position of the London Press Cockney Fireign Subscribers to that Journal—Home Distributed the Paper—The Duties on Paper—Progress and Im and Pallot Men as Writers—Buying the Penny Papers
After the American Fushion—Advertising and its Resuits—Diplomatic Opiesion of the Leading Journal—Its
Financial and Commercial Articles—Parish Newspapers—
How the Times Men Defend Themselves—American Banking Influence—How Good Enterprises are Crushed by Interested Writers. As Actions

terested Writers, &c., &c.

Xour readers are doubtless not aware of the changes
that have been gradually, but permanently, taking place
in the English press, and particularly the press of London,
during the last three or four years. The day has not yest gone by when Englishmen can be found who believe regular Cockney, who has seldom or never been out of hearing of Bow bells, believes that the New Zealand savage, the Mongolian Tartar, the King of Timbuctoo, the Esquimaux dwarf, the North American Indian, the Peruvian Inca, the Feejea Island cannibal and the Patagonian giant, each in his distant the next arrival from England, that he may learn what is going on in all the kingdoms of the earth from the columns of the Times. If that is spreading it a little too thick, it is not too much to say that it is of almost univer-and belief here that the London Times is taken and read and looked to for its opinions on all matters, American and foreign, throughout the United Series and all the other American republics, in city, country, cabin and mansion alike. I have repeatedly asked Englishmen to "guess" how many copies of the leading English journal were subscribed for and taken in the city of Washington? He semetimes put it at two hundred, and sometimes five hundred, and even a thousand. Judge of his astonish-ment when I tell him that within the last six years, to my personal, positive knowledge, obtained from the Post one, a second hand copy, taken by a private individ-and who had lived in England and was connected with the press, and the other a copy subscribed for and taken by the United States government, addressed to the Secretary of State. A copy might have been sent to the British Minister, but if so it was conveyed in the despatch bag, and not sent by mail. Odd abers were sent to some individuals and editors, but not regularly or in full sets. Since the period I refer to (1854) the number may have been increased one or two copies. Of course it would seem very preposterous to most Englishmen if I were to state, what is unquestionably the fact, that, with the exception of a few editors. not one newspaper reader in one thousand in the United d the large cities on the seaboard, ever saw a copy of the Times in their lives. I presume that, with the exception of France, the entire number of copies of the Times (in regular sets-all the numbers) second hand er new, sent beyond the limits of this kingdom, to all of the British colonies included, is considerably less than two bundred, probably less than one hundred. The cost of that journal is just about \$25 or £5 sterling a year, and to the most favored nations the postage is half as much more, while to many countries the entire postage is more than the original price. In some countries it is tria and Russia—there is a police and post office espionage, that watches and reads each numout and suppressing whatever is particular date. The number of copies of anything like complete sets sent to France, clandestinely and publicly, is bly between twenty-five and fifty.

Thus much may be said of the position in foreign countries of unquestionably, in a political or financial point of view, the leading journal of the world. The circulation of the Times, as taken from authentic data, during the last ten years, has fluctuated from 35,000 to 59,000 copies. In 1850 the circulation was a little over 38,000 copies. In 1854 it attained the highest point of circulation that it has ever had. This was under the stimulus of the Crimean war, when the number printed was between 58.000, and 59,000 copies. Two or three brief acts of Parliament have caused great changes in the English newspaper duty, (one and sixpence sterling, or thirty-six cents.) the olition of the compulsory stamp of one penny (two cents) on each printed sheet, and the abolition of the law requiring publishers to give heavy security, have taken off three great burdens from the newspaper proprietor. These enactments were passed respectively in 1851, 1854 future, taking off the paper duty of threepence per pound Then the leading journals in England, as in the

A combination of causes, which together have been irre ed more than one half of the influence and prestige of circulation has dwindled to less than 35,000 copies the paper reduced to fourpence, to correspond with the found by consulting any half dozen newsvenders in London. They will tell you that where they had scores of customers who hired the paper to read at a penny an hour. ber of the papers that they lend or hire out dur-ing the day of publication remain on their hands, and are not taken, as formerly, at a greatly reduced price, to go into the country by mail. Instead of hiring the Times and paying a penny for the use of it a single hour, readers purchase a penny paper. There are three permanent daily penny papers of the largest size—the same sized page as the Times—now published in London: the Daily Telegraph, the Star and the Stardard. The Telegraph has been published over four years, and has now arrived at its 1,322d number. The Star is over three years old, having printed 1,103 num-bers. The Standard has been published over thirty years, and been a penny paper nearly two years. The Star is a liberal paper, the reputed organ of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and the politicians of the Manchester school. The Standard is conservative, while the Telegraph is independent and miscellaneous. With those who wish a can-did, respectable conservative paper, the Standard is the favorite, while among the men of progress, republicans and liberal politicians, the Star is liked the best, and the Rilegraph is sought for its variety, its slashing independence and sparkling pungent articles. All of these papers follow after the old style of English journalism, in having three leading editorials. All three of these papers have writers of the highest talent and learning, and they all have able and numerous correspondents at home and in foreign countries. The report in the Tdegraph, written by George Augustus Sala, of the trial trip of the Great Eastern, created such a demand for the paper that not a copy could be obtained after twelve o'clock on the day of publica tion. The Standard has long been noted for employing the pens of some of the ablest journalists in England; while the knowing ones tell you they can readily truce the hand in the columns of the Star. The consequence of this field of cheap journalism is a vast increase in the number of newspaper readers, and increased intelligence among the uneducated classes. The poor man now has his newspaper and reads it at home along with his wife and children while formerly he went to the public house and paid two pence for a glass of bad liquor or a cup of villainous coffee to get "a sight" of the Times, the Chronicle, the Morn ing Post or the Advertiser. The Telegraph, I have the best reason for believing, has a circulation of over 90,000, and the Star and Standard combined circulate a still targer number. The facilities for transportation by rail are so great that at all the leading towns in the kingdom these papers are sold, as in London, at a penny a copy.

More than one half of the business men in London who
do business in the "city," come in by rail from some of the numerous mourbs of the great metropolis. The North London Railway, having its terminus in Fenchurch street, within a third of a mile of the Bank of Bugland, takes passengers from Kew, Acton, Kibburn, Hampstead Camdentown, Islington and Hackney; the Blackwall Rail way brings them from Blackwall and Poplar; the South ern comes from Twickenham, Richmond, Barnes and western comes from Twickenham, Richmond, Barnes and Putney, while the Greenwich, the North Kent, the Brighton and the Crystal Paince railways take the gathered swarms from Gravesend, Krith, Greenwich, Blackheath, Lewisham, Croydon, Sydenham and the vast suburb southeast of London; besides great numbers five permanently or stay during the Summer season at Brighton. Ramsgate, Margate, Ipswich, Winchester, Windser, Reaning, Harrow, S. Albans, Yarmouth, and yarious other places fity miles or more from London. Nearly all of these business men purchase a penny paper. Chagling into the Iram in the morning to go to their

places of business. The consequence is a vast avaount of advertising patronage and of influence in the povalar penny journal. In many of these the reading valar penny journal. In many of these the reading valar penny journal. In many of these the reading valar penny journals, in a ders, in quality to that of the Times. John Bull aiters is the house, and the vertice of the form of business in London have yet to learn that these penny journals, in a great number and variety of business announcemens. As resuperior mediums of advertising to the Times its off. In the first place, the circulation of each of them in considerably greater. Neat, they go into the hands, shops of a vast number—rich, poor and middle class—where they are read, scann of and initial class—where they are read, scann of and initial cover member of the kousehold. The Times, on the other hand, is looked over in the counting house by the merchant or man of business, and then dest royed or sent away.

Not one half of the middle and better class of citizens ever have the Time in their houses, while ninety-nine hundredths of the se who do only have the paper for an amount when it is also a multiplicity of advertisements, a great majority of which are o', subjects like real estate, suction and joint stock comp' aims, only interesting to the few, while the more limited morease their advertising patronage very largely by putting the price very low, following the example of the Manchester Guerdian, and putting in all advertisements of places wanted, &c., at a sipence a line. They would then be at once the ckeapest and before the most readers.

The style, see, of the cheap papers has a greater sim-

most readers.

The style, tee, of the cheap papers has a greater simplicity, and is every way better adapted to the popular taste than the stately philosophy of the "leading" journal. There are not half as many interesting letters on popular topics in the Times as there used to be; the ear and eye of the masses being reached so much more directly and universally in the columns of the Eur., Standard or Telegraph.

Extinguish the light of the fixed star Strius, and it would be thousands of years before its brilliant wink-

Elegraph. The Columbia of the fixed star Sirius, and it would be thousands of years before its brilliant wink-ling would cease to illuminate our planet. Extinguish the sun, and a considerable time would then clapse before might would overtake the earth. The leading courts and foreign governments in Europe have been so accustomed to look upon the Times as the leading exponent of British opinion, that its actual position and influence will have to be on the wane for years before an Austrian grand duke, a Neapolitan tyrant, or a Romish statesman priest, will find out that this paper no longer takes the lead in English politics.

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## Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Barnard.
Oct. 11.—The first prisoner disposed of this morning was Charles Ober, who was indicted for grand larceny in

was Charles Ober, who was indicted for grand larceny in stealing a watch and chain and other property from Wm. Hershel, on the 24th of September. He was convicted of the minor offence, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Jacob Ferris, indicted for a felonious assault on Jesse Jackson, by striking him with a slung shot, was tried and acquitted by the jury.

Augustus Wyncoop, a well known pickpocket, pleaded gulity to grand larceny, having on the 1st instant picked the pocket of Rose Monomy of 338 59, while on the steamer City of Hartford. The Recorder sentenced him to four years imprisonment in the Sing Sing prison.

Mary Moran, charged with burglary in feloniously entering the premises of John Taylor, 59 Ninth acquited guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Patrick Barrett pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Hugh Mefengue, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Shetch of the Late be Demanded by France.

[Translated from the Journal des Debats, Sept. 18, for the Iranslated from the Journal des Debats, Sept. 18, for the New York Herald.]

Mouley-Abd-er-Rahman, the Emperor of Morocco, who lately died at Fez, at the age of about eighty years, ascended the throne on the 29th of November, 1822. He succeeded his uncle, Mouley-Soliman, who, having notice, dhis eminent qualities while he was Governor of Mogacior, designated him his helr in preference to his own sons. He was besides the eldest of the representatives of that turbulent and skilful offspring of Cherifs, the real or pretended descendants of the Pophet, who cook the power from the Merinides during the sixteenth century, and kept it to the present time.

sent to Mequinez in 1836. Abd er-Rahman denied all participation in these hostilities, which he attributed to some tribes which were disobetient to his rule, and peace was still mightained during a few years between France and Morocco.

Advect. Rader had the talent to have it broken up, and it was not one of the least successes of that genius, so to bold and so skilful at the same time. On account of his being a Marabout defending Islamism against the Christians, the Emir inspired the Emperor with a sincere and respectful sympathy, at the same time that he alarmed him as a dangerous rival, well able to overthrow him and take his place. On the other side, the French government demanded that its enemy should not find an involable asylum on neutral territory, and Abd-er-Rahman did not desire to get into trouble with the powerful sovereign of France.

Given up to opposite sentiments and interests, Abd-er-Rahman did not acceed in conciliating them; to our ultimatum he gave but evasive and ambiguous answers, and even insolent on some points. It became necessary to use the strength of arms against so much artifice and ill will, and Marshal Bageand at isly, and Frince de Joinville at Tangiers and Mogador, soon showed him how unequal the struggle would be. By the convention of the 10th of September, 1844, he accepted the conditions of peace imposed upon him, and the 18th of March of the following year a treaty settled the question of the frontiers. The stipulations of the treaty were not rigorously kept, and Abd-el-Rader still found a secure shelter in Morocco, and the Emperor did not take measures to remove or interner (confine within the limits) him as he had promised; however, he withdrew all direct support from him, had him watched and closely confined, which left to our adversary no other resource than his submission. It is to be believed that Abd-er-Rahman, although a good Mussulman, saw without regret the fall and the removal of a chief whose friendship and hostility were equally dangerous. He then became more ca

ted himself as much as possible from foreigners, and centred his happiness in not borrowing any thing from their science, their industry or their arts. If it had been possible for him to surround his empire with a circle of wildernesses, behind which he might have lived invisible and quiet, without hearing any noise from abroad, in the midst of his seragilo of seven hundred wives and his treasury of two hundred millions of francs, he would have done it. Europe, civilization, Christianity were the bugbears of that barbarian, who hated even the English, although he suffered their induence in the affairs of his commerce, and sometimes their political mediation. He only had recourse to them with pleasure when he was sick.

Abder-Rahman was, however, less cruel than most of his predecessors or brother Sulfans; it is but just to state it. However, at the commencement of his reign he had no scruples whatsoever to use violence against his competitors; but when his power was firmly established, he renounced useless punishments, but reserved for himself the right of sentencing to death, and very seldom applied that penalty. An insatiable cupidity was rather his donainant passion, and will remain his distinctive characteristic in history. His life was spent in accumulating treasures, and he often had recourse to rigors and frauds to increase them. Heavy taxes on his people, arbitrary fines, arrest and spollation of all those who were said to be rich, fasification of coin, weights and measures, imperial monopolies, traffic of offices, sudden increase in the tariff, small salaries to all his servants, forced presents, forced loans never paid back—he used all the expedients that the genius of coverturate countries of the world from one of the handsomest ones, and his name would have been cursed by his people had he not been the descendant of the Prophet, which quality protected him against their harted. Respect combined with terror to selence their complaints; but the speciacle of universal misery, the navy entirely destroye

delivery.

Will his successor and eldest son, Mouley Mohammed, who has taken possession of the power, spontaneously change those barbarian traditions? What we know about him does not authorize such hopes. He is said to be as distrustful and covetous as his father, and more wicked still. Mohammed was defeated at Isly, and still bears, it is said, rancour in his heart from his defeat. For the last fitteen years he has prepared himself to take his revenge, by a regular organization, on those troops which shamefully ran away when under his command; he has bought iarge quantities of gons and ammunition in England to arm them, and with the help of some deserters and renegades from the Algerian garrisons he has endeavored to discipline them. To increase his knowledge and his prestige he has seriously studied astronomy or rather astrology, hoping thus to become worthy of the rôle for which he has been preparing himself for a long time, and undoubtedly with some impatience, as he is nearly fifty years old.

France will await him with steady foot, and will perhaps show less condecension towards a new prince than towards an old man, whose weakness was protected by his great age. Without commencing hostilities, or looking after the occasions for war and glory, France will resolutely accept them, even if the national flag is to be led by the fortune of arms into the midst of the empire on the coasts bordering the ocean and the Mediterranean, adjouing the Algerian coasts.

The warlike inclinations of Mouley Mohammed will perhaps soner have occasion to show themselves. The despatches which have apprised us of the death of his father, and the accession of his eldest son, add that there are al-

Jonning the Algerian coasts.

The warlike inclinations of Mouley Mohammed will perhaps sooner have occasion to show themselves. The despatches which have apprised us of the death of his father, and the accession of his eldest son, add that there are already four parties contesting for the power. Mohammed will probably triumph, for he is at the head of the army and of the treasury; for a long time he has been Governor of Fez, and designated as the presumptive heir of the throne, he prepared supporters in the whole empire; but his triumph will require long and difficult straggles. In the meantime Spain arms a fleet against the mountaineers of the Riff, her implacable foes; and even if the Emperor of Morocco wanted to leave them to their fate, as roleds, he will be obliged to oppose himself against all increase of territory and power of a Christian nation. Such conjectures are favorable to obtain the concessions which France has a right to demand from so neighboring a power. We will point out as the most urgent ones:—First, the extension to France, in conformity with the treaty of Soptember 10, 1844, of all the privileges granted to England by the conventions of 1866; second, the authorization to the European Consults to live in such quarters as they may think convenient in the cities where they reside, instead of being, as now, confined in the glatto of the Jews; third, liberty for Christian worship, similar to that granted in Morocco by Musentana fanatiesm foorth, the estatosisment of a regular and moderate system of Custom House duties, so as to open

the empire to a cable current of importation and exportation; fifth, the bally—and this constitutes the main condition—the residence of the European consuls in the imperial cit. E. Fez. or Mequinez, with full guarantees for their sec riv. Fez. or Mequinez, with full guarantees for their sec riv. During the reign of Abder-Rahman, except extraordinary embassies, Europe only communicate a with the Emperor through the Minister of Foreign Affr are, who resided in Tangiers, and it was an unceasing cause of embarrassments and misunderstandages. No more than the Emperor of China, the Emperor of Morocco, surrounded with mystery, had any knowledge of the protests and wishes of the European representatives. The Court of Fez is as inaccessible as that of Pekin, and the ministers of Tangiers are not more disposed than those of Canton to make troublesome communications.

It is undoubtedly well to open China and Japan to European influence; but while applauding the movements of our fleets and our diplomacy in those distant cauntries, we ought not to forget that there is in the West, about two hours distance from Spain, an empire as vastas France, as closed as is the East to all foreigners by a jealous and barbarous fovernment—an empire peopled by eight millions beneath a magnificent sky, on a soil of marvellous fer, tility, rich in a multitude of products which will be a source of incalculable exchange for Europe. Under the indifferent or distracted eyes of Europe Under the indifferent or distracted eyes of Europe. Under the indifferent or distracted eyes of Europe. Under the worthy of France, Spain and England, who have unlied their banners in the seas of Asia, for the service of Christianity and devilization, to unit them also, with the same view, along the borders of Morocco? The governments alone can know the opportune hour for united or isolated intervention, but they should not know it to be very distant, and France particularly ought to hold herself ready at all times, because to her the affairs of Morocco are once mor

and, and France particularly ought to hold herself ready at all times, because to her the affairs of Morocco are once more Algerian affairs.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW EMPEROR OF MOROCCO. The Paris Pays gives the following from Tangiers, relative to the late events in the interior of Morocco.—

The new Emperor Sidi Mohammed, on arriving at Fez at the head of a considerable body of troops, went immediately to the mesque of Mouley-Edyrs to perform his devotions and to receive from the hands of the chief of the Imans, the green turban, which is always worn by the heir of the dynasty of the Cheriffs. The following day, being informed that one of his competitors was in the field, he left for the south, and on the 12th a desperate combat took place, in which the Emperor was victorious. His army was about 40,000 strong. His opponent was a relative (son of Muley Soleiman), who had assembled a numerous body of partisans, and had hoped to gain possession of the city of Fez. It may be remembereed that when the father of the late Emperor, Abd-er-Rghman, field, the later was only sixteen years of age, and his uncle, Muley Soleiman, got himself proclaimed; and the young prince, instead of exciting disturbances to regain his throne, assisted his uncle in the government, and was named to the command of the army, where he distinguished himself by his courage. On the death of Muley Soleiman, Abd-er-Rahman ascended the throne. Three of the sons of Muley Soleiman died during the reign of the late Emperor. The fourth and last survivor is the one who now attempts to dispute the throne with Sidi Mohammed. The check which this pretender has now received is not definitive, and civil war may continue for some time; but the Emperor has a strong party in his favor and powerful means at command. His army is trustworthy and his treasury well filled. His adversary is a man without any great talent; but he is aided by a bold and energetic shelk, who has enlisted many partisans in his cause.

The new Emperor does not entertain any of the ideas whic

## Interesting from Hayti.

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[Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.]

PORT AU PRINCE, August 22, 1859.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEFFARD.

Seven months ago to-day General Fabre Geffrard left Port au Prince, in an open boat, for the scaport of Gonaives, to inaugurate a revolution against the Emperor Soulouque. On the 16th of January he re entered the Capitol, "amid the shouts, a thousand times repeated, of Vive la Republique! Vive le President Geffrard." A month passed before the revolutionary volunteers had left the city, or the administration could be said to be firmly established. Six months, therefore, have elapsed since he has been a ruler, with the opportunity of distinguishing himself as a reformer, in Hayti.

What has he done?

The destruction of the infamous sea-prison Labouque, the release of prisoners unjustly incarcerated, the over-throw of a ridiculous monarchy and aristocracy, were necessities of the revolution; and these reforms, therefore were the inevitable results of the enterprise in which he staked his fortune and life. While the wisdom which distinguished his conduct in this movement therefore—a sagacity which saved probably the lives of thousands—is deserving of the highest honor, the inevitable consequences of it can hardly be placed among the proofs of his statemanship. We must seek for them in his subsequent acts.

CONCILIATION OF THE CASTES.

guences of it can narniy be placed among the proofs of bis statemanship. We must seek for them in his subsequent acts.

CONCILATION OF THE CASTES.

First among these acts is that system of selecting men of every shade of color for prominent positions, which has satisfied the intelligent portion of both the Haytien castes and allayed that intolerant spirit of prejudice which, during former administrations, whether outspoken or unexing former administrations, whether outspoken or unexing former administrations, whether outspoken or unexing the control of the present of the proofs of stack to the progress of Hayti. More has been done within the past six months, in innumerable ways, to conciliate the castes than ever before. Geffrard, in the United States, would be regarded by every one as a pure black; but here, where the shadow of a shade is a substance, he is everywhere regarded as a colored man. He is what is called a griffe or Sambo; that is, he has only one-fourth white blood; but his skin is darker than even his three-fourth pure blood would indicate. A mulatto, in strictly technical language, is the offspring of a pure white and pure black, while a griffe is the child of a mulatto and a black, or of two griffes. Gen. Geffrard's wife would pass anywhere for a white woman, and his children, therefore, by this new combination, are, as well in technical accuracy as in common designation, mulattoes. Some are like their father, dark; some like their mother, light complexioned. These facts have a vast importance in Hayti; they are to be taken into account in estimating the stability of government. It would require too great a space to explain this singular fact; or rather, the events and ideas which created it. It would be too much to my that Geffard is a national idol; for there are stupid fools of both castes who are opposed to conciliation. A mulatio one day pointed out to me the Governor of Port an Prince and the Commandant de la Place—the first a bla

"What would you have?" I asked. His answer was too long to remember, but its import was that only colored men should rule. "Boyer was a mulatto, and the blacks assert that he enabled the colored men to monopolise the offices.

An American emigrant told me, a few days ago, that during all the time of Boyer's rule he never saw or knew of a mulatto being imprisoned; that, when a black or a mulatto went to law, the colored man invariably succeeded in his case; and that when they quarrelled in the street or elsewhere the black man was almost always taunted with being a negro. "I have often heard mulattoes say," he added, "that Europe and America were the white man's countries; Africa the negroes; but Hayti was the country of the colored man—and then advise the black to go to Africa." These statements may be inaccurate; for every fact of every kind, on every subject, is disputed or denied in Hayti. Of all countries, it is the most difficult to get facts in.

Among the blacks, on the other hand, some attempts

of the colored man—and then advise the black to go to Africa." These statements may be inaccurate; for every fact of every kind, on every subject, is disputed or denied in Haytt. Of all countries, it is the most difficult to get facts in.

Among the blacks, on the other hand, some attempts have been made to create a counter revolution, and several clubs and conspirators have been formed, but broken up. A common soldier was offered a large sum of money by aspiring demagogues to shoot the President; but, being treated kindly by him, confessed that he had consented to kill him, and gave him the written promise of a member of his own staff to pay the amount when he succeeded. The President handed the confession to the traitor, but took no other action against him. To-day a mulatto woman was shipped out of the country for "treasonable correspondence" with Soulouque. She had been one of his mistresses. Some months ago this correspondence was discovered, and the President sent for her and spoke kindly to her. She only answered that Soulouque had been overthrown, and other persons might be. This sort of spunk is very fine to read about, but in a country like Hayti it is not so good in action. She persisted in her correspondence with her ex imperial lover, and yesterday was furnished with her passports free of charge. If required a guand of soldiery, I was told, to protect her against the fury of the populace. Even action like this does not satisfy every one. Some people, like young Barnacle, must have blood, and others again are in favor of even milder measures than Geffrard takes. For example:—"My dear sir, that was very bad policy; Geffrard could have stopped the foolish woman months ago; why didn't he make her his mistress? That would have ended her correspondence with Foulouque."

Some nean have a resplendent genius for suppressing diseatisfaction; but Geffrard will do well enough until such men succeed him.

Geffrard lias no fear of overthrow or insurrections. He speaks freely and frequently of it in his public sp

then he would maren against it wan twenty men and part it down.

If he got a chance to talk to them I do not doubt it; for he talks well, and the people hate bloodshed.

If Geffrard rules ten years and fails to extinguish the prejudices of caste, provided he continues his present policy (which I do not doubt), it will be impossible, I most sincerely believe, to obliterate this lingering trace of slavery at all, at least by peaceful agencies or without an external force—such, for example, as a war with France or the United States. Such an event would make them a unit; but it would cost too much, and create still greater evils.

inil personal particular of the control of the cont

Boyer. He was expelled in 1843. Four years of frequent revoits, with a new Fresident every year, were succeeded by eleven years of the barbaric domaintion of the Emperer Soulouque, who, himself a secret ificiator, a wershipper of the confessor, who, himself a secret ificiator, a wershipper of the confessor, and extinguish every effort to advance civilization. Sorcery which, although not extinguished, had been obliged to hide itself under all previous rulers, in the evil days of Soulouque's bad reign raised its horrid front to public view. Hence the assertion, sometimes made in America, that the Haytiens were returning to idolatry. Thanks to the French slaveholders, idolatry existed in Hayti; but from the moment that the negroes rose in revolt up to the present hour it has yearly and widely been losing ground. Ten years more, with Soulouque as ruler, and it might have re-established itself with terrible power; but with Geffrard in the National Palace, it will be forced to fly again to the mountains and caves for protection.

The blacks of Hayti very generally believe that only white men can be Christian priests. There is only one black priest in Hayt. There are about thirty white priests. These men are chiefly natives of Corsica, and moet of them, a Haytien assured me, had been compelled to leave their country to escape imprisonment. With one or two exceptions these priests are vile fellows. They live openly with concubines, and are notoriously licentious and drunkards. They will do anything for money—bless wanga charms, houses, horses, donkeys, carts; anything with life, or without.

drunkards. They will do anything for money—bless wanga charms, houses, horses, donkeys, carts; anything with life, or without.

The Civil Chief is the head of the Catholic Church in Hayti; the Pope has absolutely no jurisdiction here; all the priests are of the same order; there are neither Archibishope nor Bishops, nor any other dignizaries. Efforts have repeatedly been made by Rome to secure a spiritual jurisdiction in this island; but the people, having had more than enough of white domination in the days of slavery, and jealous of their freedom, have invariably declined these overtures. There was a talk, during my first visit, of a concordant with Rome. But, happily, it ended in talk. The government, however, has sent to France for one hundred decent priests. These secured, it will be a great improvement; for the confidence of the country people is their religious guides and their teachability, is almost unbounded.

The State interferes with the [church in Hayti only to a beneficial extent. It pays the priest a small salary, and regulates his fees, of which it wisely takes the lion's share. The church, therefore, is more than self-supported.

There is no such thing known in Hayti as religious into-lerance. Protestantism is as much, or more, favored than the Catholic Church; for the government protects Protestantism and does not interfere in its financial affairs. The Massachusetts Bible Society sent a hundred Testaments to Hayti for grautious distribution; they were entered, free of duty, and given away at once, and the magnificent copy which was forwarded to the President, was received with pleasure, and gracefully acknowledged. I could not advise any agent to attempt the same experiment in Catholic Cuba, unless he desires to find a place in the Book of Marityrs and receive the crown of martyr-dom.

For the encouragement of the renewal of Protestant efforts in Hayti, I translate from the various constitutions

ment in Catholic Cuba, unless he desires to find a place in the Book of Martyrs and receive the crown of martyrdom.

For the encouragement of the renewal of Protestant efforts in Hayti, I translate from the various constitutions of the island the articles relating to toleration.

Dessafines, who completed the extinction of the whites, first proclaimed the doctrines of religious toleration. In the constitution of 1805 of the empire of Hayti, the fiftieth article declares that "The law admits of no governing religion," the fifty first, that "The liberty of worship is tolerated," and the fifty second, that "The State makes no provision for the support of either worship or minister."

Petion, the mulato President of the republic of Hayti, made equal liberal provisions. In the constitution of 1806 the thirty-fifth article is—"The Roman Catholic religion, being the religion of all the Haytiens, is the religion of the State. It shall be specially protected, as, also, its ministers." Article thirty-six is:—"The law allows each ministers cannot, under any pretext, form a body of State." Article thirty-seventh is:—"If, hereafter, other religions are introduced, no person shall be restrained in the exercise of the religion of their choice, provided he conferms to the laws."

Protestantism was introduced under Petion, by his special invitation, in 1817. "He gave the missionaries a cordial welcome and assured them of perfect liberty to preach, travel and build houses of worship where they pleased. His obect, I says the Haytien writer whom I quote, "in thus favoring Protestantism was to destroy the influence of certain papal priests who fomented contentions and disorders most pernicious to the young and gowing republic." Whatever may have been his motive, he was true to be increased and the lattice reaches and the lattice reaches and the stole reaches and the constitution of 1816, under Boyer, the forty-ninth stelle reaches and the lattice reaches and the lattice reaches and the constitution of 1816, under Boyer, the forty-n

orders most permeasus to the young and growing, replacing the was true to his promise.

In the constitution of 1816, under Boyer, the forty-ninth article reads, "All religious worship is permitted in the republic, conformably with the laws."

By the constitution of 1843 (under Reviere) "All religious are equally free. Each one has the right to profess his religion and worship in freedom; provided he does not disturb public order."

In the constitutions of 1846 and 1849 (the last being under the empire of Soulouque) the rights of religious freedom and worship are expressed in the language of the constitution of 1848.

The constitution of 1846 is in vigor now. The emphatic declaration of the government, that "no one shall ever be called on to defend the Roman Catholic religion, whether he believes it or not," is both a prophecy and guarantee of better days to come.

The Galway and New York Postal Con-

The Galway and New York Postal Contract.

Sir Cusack Roney has addressed a startling communication to the Dublin journals in reference to the Treasury subsidy towards the Lever line of packets. He says:—

I piedge myself to the complete accuracy of what I am now about to state to you. It is the intention of the present government to endeavor to set aside the contract with the Lever Company for the conveyance of the American mails through Ireland, and the effort is to be made next session of Parliament, by means of the reappointment of the Committee on Facket Contracts, of which Mr. Cobden was chairman. The probability is that this statement will, in the usual course, be denied by the organs of the government. If it be, I shall be ready to give the proofs upon which I found it. My fellow countrymen will, I am sure, take prompt measures to repel this attempt at repudiating a contract, which, if efficiently carried out, will not only confer lasting benefit upon Ireland, but will, beyond doubt, give to all Europe and to all America the shortest, the quickest, and the safest communication between the two continents. I consider it right that a person who makes such an accusation as that which I now make should at once be known; I, therefore, subscribe myself, sir, your very obedient servant,

LONGON, Sept. 20.

The Freman's Journal, in a long and rather angry comment upon the foregoing, expresses its disbelief in the accuracy of Sir Cusack's information, and sets out the reasons which induce it to arrive at the conclusion that no government, having gone so far, could now venture to break tails in the manner alleged. Sir Cusack Roney (easy the indignant journal).

Who now appears in the character of one who has been made the sole depository of this government secret, does not tell us the occasion on which he was taken into the Cabinet councils, nor the motives which influenced the

Mo now appears in the character of one who has been made the sole depository of this government servet, does not tell us the occasion on which he was taken into the Cabinet councils, nor the motives which influenced the "filial" decision; neither does he tell us why the present juncture is selected for making the formal announcement that the government has determined to do that which we do not hesitate to affirm no government ever yet did, and which we as unhesitatingly assert the present government neither could do not dare do. Who may have induced Sr Cusack Roney to believe in the accuracy of the statement he so confidently makes, we are, of course, at a loss to conjecture; but we would earnestly advise our respected correspondent never again to place any faith in the imaginary facts of any individual who could venture to be so dogmatic on an alleged fact, which a little consideration must have shown him could not be accurate. Any person who read the speech of Father Daly, at the late meeting of the Galway Harbor Commissioners, cannot fail to have observed that negotiations have been proposed for the transfer, to a company of English capitalists, of all the shares and property of the Galway line; and, if rumor be correct, the sum offered as a bonus for such transfer would more than equal double the amount of the present point of the position of Sir Cusack Roney that they had sent information as to the resolves of the Cabinet, as he says he has received, and could influence him, while unconscious of their designs, to circulate the rumor on his own authority, such a step might go far towards inducing men to sell their shares at a present large profit, rather than hold them on in the face of such a rumor. The statement made by Father Daly as to the anxiety of English capitalists to buy out the existing shareholders, is, we believe, perfectly true, and one of the inducements offered in addition to a very large price per share, is the promise of an undertaking to sail the shigh from the port of advary. If the shar

COURT OF CLAIMS OCT. 3 .- The Court opened at welve M. Present Judges Blackford and Saxburgh. Henry McGill, of Washington Territory, was appointed a Commissioner of the Court to take 18-simony. Owing to the absence of Judge 1 Judge on a rount of sakhess, the Court adjourned to Menday next.

## CITY POLITICS.

The Party Organizations—Candidates for . Office and the Spoils of Office.

The Tammany Hall organization is composed of a self-elected, soi-distant General Committee, consisting of 710 members (five from every ward), some fifteen of whom live either out of the city or the ward they represent.

There are twenty-two Ward Committees, composed of small office holders, co-operating with the General Committee, of about twenty members each.

The Mozart Hall General Committee consists of 170 members, who are elected from seventeen Assembly district associations, being ten from each association.

The Empire Club, Central Democratic Club, Manhatter, Club, Marchalter, Club, Club, Marchalter, Club, Clu

Club, Metropolitan Club, and Young Men's Democratic Union Club, completes the organization of the democracy. Three of these Clubs claim a majority for the Mozart Hall

democracy.

The republicans have a General Committee of 110 n bers, who are elected by their Ward associations, a Central Club, which meets at the Chinese Associations

The Ward associations are soon to meet and ap 209 persons to act as "Outside Registrars" at the retration of eletors. The duty of these "Outside Registra will be to make a list of their own, have it printed, then ascertain whether false registrations have b made, by canvassing each election district. On car day they will use this list as challengers.

The American organization consists of a Council at Club, the leaders of which move as mysteriously as eye The whigs have a General Committee and Clubs, or bracing considerable wealth and influential men.

We herewith give a list of the candidates of all partic who are solicitous of serving the "dear people" in office for both its honor and its spoils. Our list embraces on these candidates who aspire to office within the gift of the these candidates who aspire to omee within the gift of the denizers of the city and county.

At the approaching November election, at which time State officers are to be chosen, we shall be called upon to chose a Judge for the Supreme bench, to fill the seat how so ably filled by Judge James J. Roosevelt; a Judge of the Superior Court, a Judge of the Marine Court, two county Supervisors, four State Senators and seventee.

county Supervisors, four State Senators and sev

At the charter, or December election, a Mayer, Counsel to the Corporation, two Almshouse Governors, eight Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, forty-four Coustables. and School Officers are to be elected. The candidates for these positions, or rather for the chief ones, are as follows:-

for renomination, and possibly may get it, notwithstand-ing Tammany Hall is in favor of Douglas, and the Judge of

Mr. Buchanan, for the Charleston nomination.

John E. Russell, William H. Leonard, Judge Alexander H. Morton and Ambrose L. Pinney are the other demo

The republicans talk of William M. Everts and David

The republicans talk of william at Everts and Dayle.

Dudley Field for this position.

For Jungs of this Sufficient Court, Judge James Moncrief will probably be renominated by the democrats, as he seems to be the most popular candidate. The republicans speak of Charles S. Spencer

lawyers. Democrats-Hon. Richard Winne, ex-mem of the Legislature; Hiram Ketchum, Jr.; Henry H. Moveyor's office, and one of the editors of the Sunday Timer D. Gale, and Charles C. Nott, American-Republican.
For Supervisor, the democratic candidates are Douglas

Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Robert H. Ellis, Charles G. Cornell, and Alderman Thomas W. Adams. The republi can candidates are Doctor Timothy Hubbard, James Tar-hill, ex-Alderman Davis and Andrew Green. The act of the Legislature of 1857 altered the mode in which the Board of Supervisors of the county were constituted.
and prescribed the annual selection at the charter election of twelve persons to compose the Board. By a supple-mentary act, passed April, 1858, by the republican ma-jority in the Legislature, the terms of the Supervisors were continued, and a classification of the members or-dered, which divided the Board into six classes, with terms varying from one to six years, each class to consist of one member elected and one appointed at the election first held, and thereafter two Supervisors to be annually elected for the term of six years. By this supplementary act the Board will remain half republican and half demo-

STATE SENATORS.

our Senatorial districts in the county, which
thed last year in the State Senate by as

STATE SENATORS.

There are four Senatorial districts in the courty, which were represented last year in the State Senate by as many democrats.

Senators elected this fall will belong to the Legislature of 1861, which is to elect a United States Senator to fill the chair now occupied by William H. Seward.

Should Mr. Seward fail to reach the Presidency in 1860 his friends will desire his re-election in 1861 to the seat he now occupieds. As Mr. Seward recently declared in his famous Rochester speech that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between slave labor and free labor, or to that effect, his re-election to the United States Senate in 1861, by the Legislature, would be considered by the South as virtual endorsement by the Empire State, of Mr. Seward's doctrines. The democracy, knowing this, will no doubt nominate good men and available men for Senators, in order that they may get a majority in the Legislature of '61.

Should they succeed in securing a majority in the State Senate, they may carry a majority into the Assembly in 1860 under the presige of the Presidential ticket. The Assemblymen elected in the fall of '60 will take their seats in the Legislature of '61.

The Fourth Senatorial district of this county consists of the following wards, viz.—From the First to the Eighth inclusive, and the Fourteenth ward.

The district last year was represented by John C. Mather, who is again as candidate for ne west.

the following wards, viz.—From the First to the Eigenst inclusive, and the Fourteenth ward.

The district last year was represented by John C. Mather, who is again a candidate for re-nomination by the democrats. Besides Mr. Mather, Supervisor Tweed, of the Seventh ward; John Molecot Murphy, of the Seventh ward; John Y. Savage, Jr., of the Fifth ward; ex-Alderman Wilson, of the First ward; Feter Monagan, of the Fourteenth ward, and Hon. Jacob L. Smith, of the First ward, are the democratic candidates. Ex-Alderman Wilson is the Mozart nominee.

Andrew Bleakley, First ward; Doctor Samuel Hall, Eighth ward, who ran two years ago for this office, and Eleazor Jackson, are the republican candidates.

First Descript.—This district embraces the Touth, Eleventh. Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards. Smith Ely, Jr., a Tammany Hall democrat, represented it in the last Senate, and will, it is said, get the Tammany nomination this year.

the last Senate, and will, it is said, get the Tammany nomination this year.

J. Winthrop Chandler, a Tammany man, who was a member of the Assembly last year, and who was very notive in its affairs, is also a candidate. Mr. Chandler took a part in making the "Treaty of Washington" last winter as one of the "Tammany braves." Dr. Thomas Doyle and Supervisor Little are talked of as the best and most available republican candidates.

SIXTH DEFFRICT.—This district comprises the Ninth. Fitteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards, and was represented last year by Richard Schell, brother of the Collector of the Port. Mr. Schell desires a re-nomination. Ware D. Parsons, of the Daily News, is the Mozart nominee.

Collector of the Port. Mr. Schell desires a re-nomination. Ware D. Parsons, of the Daily News, is the Mozart nominee.

Elijah Ward, who was a member of the late Congress, is spoken of as a candidate, but as Mr. Schell and Mr. Ward are "bosom friends," it is said that the latter will not stand in tho way of the former. Robert Livingsion, of the Sixteenth ward, and ex-Alderman William J. Brisley, are the other democratic candidates. Frederick D. Conckling, Isaac Dayton, Hon. George Opdyke, B. C. Dutcher and Charles S. Spencer are the opposition candidates. Mr. Dutcher is Chairman of the Young Men's Republican General Committee, and a young man of talent. Mr. Spencer was a candidate before the late Republican State Convention for the nomination of Attorney-General. Mr. Spencer also aspires to the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court.

SEXENTE DISTRICT.—This district embraces the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-dirst and Twenty-second wards. The late John Doherty represented this district in the last Senate.

Richard B. Connolly, ex-County Clerk, desires the nomination, and expects to get it. It was said some time since that Mr. Connolly had retired from public life—that he had made a fortune. But Mr. Connolly how cries for more." Jick Oliver Twist, and expects "more."

Joel Wolfe, Esq., brother of Udolpho Wolfe, the Schnappe' man, who has spent ten thousand dollars to promote the success of democratic principles, and who has devoted much time to the purty, is a formaable candidate against Mr. Connolly for the nomination. Andre Frement, Connad Swackhamer, editor of the Democratic Perice, and the President of the present Board of Aldermen, Thomas McSpedon, are the other democrats in the field. P. G. Maloney has been nominated by the Mozart parity. William A. Darling, Esq., President of the Timent, Connad Swackhamer, editor of the Timent for homas and John H. White, of the Twenty-first ward, are the republican candidates. There are no American candidates talked of at present for State Senators. No doubt

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

There are seventeen Assembly districts in this count (city), some comprising portions of wards and some sin gle wards. As the public is not familiar with the district system, we give an idea of the territorial bounds of each district.

system, we give an idea of the territorial bounds of each district.

First District—Comprising the First, Second and Third, and one election district each of the Fourth and Sixth wards. Democratic candidates, Simon Meyers, Clerk is the Board of Aldermen; Dennis Quinn, lawyer; Benjamin Ray, steambout captain; and John Nafew. Republican, Thomas McKnight. American, Wm. H. Stokeley.

Second District—Embraces portions of the Fourth and Sixth wards. Democrats, Patrict Crowe and Thomas Kevlin. There are so few opposition votes in this district that no republican or American feels inclined to be a candidate.

This District—Comprises the Fifth and portions of

Democrats. Republicans. America B. Woodruff, John W. Forber, William Lett ackson Plamb, John Controll, n Henry A. Morgan.

FOURTH DISTRICT-Embraces a few election districts